

CHARLES G. CARPENTER HOUSE
(Murray Funeral Home)
408-410 Cooper Street
Camden
Camden County
New Jersey

HABS No. NJ-989

HABS
NJ
4-CAM,
15-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
MID-ATLANTIC REGION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CHARLES G. CARPENTER HOUSE (Murray Funeral Home)

HABS NO. NJ-989

LOCATION: 408 - 410 Cooper Street, Camden, Camden
County, New Jersey

USGS Camden, New Jersey Quadrangle
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
18.489590.4421655

PRESENT OWNER: United States General Services
Administration, Region 3, Ninth and Market
Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19107

PRESENT USE: Vacant. To be demolished in 1991.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Charles G. Carpenter house is a key
structure in the Cooper Street National
Register Historic District. It was
constructed in 1868, with Stephen D.
Button of Philadelphia as architect. As
a significant local example of Italianate
style residential architecture, the
Carpenter house contributes to the Cooper
Street Historic District's character as
a physical manifestation of Camden's
developmental history. In 1926 the house
became the Murray Funeral Home. The
premises were enlarged by construction of
an annex to the east, and both the
original house and its associated carriage
house were remodeled to serve mortuary
functions.

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I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: The Carpenter house was built in 1868, and the associated carriage house was in place by about 1880. The house was expanded during the late 1920s, through construction of a two-story annex, when it was converted into a funeral home.

2. Architect: Stephen D. Button of Philadelphia was the architect for the Carpenter house in 1868. Button (1813-1897) was one of the Philadelphia area's more prominent architects during the mid-19th century. He came to Philadelphia in the late 1840s, and entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law Joseph Hoxie in 1848. Button was among the founders of the Pennsylvania Institute of Architects in 1861 (later the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects). Practicing primarily in Philadelphia and nearby Camden, Button contributed a number of building designs to the latter city, including the Camden City Hall, First Baptist Church, Second Presbyterian Church, Stevens Grammar School, and several residences. In 1867, Button designed a rowhouse in the Italianate style for Benjamin Archer, at 319 Cooper Street in Camden. Button's contract with Charles Carpenter for a house the following year specified that Carpenter's house was to be "equal in all Respects both in Materials and workmanship" to that designed for Archer (Munn 1989; Tatman and Moss 1985:122-123).

3. Original and Subsequent Owners: References are to deeds and other documents in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Camden County Courthouse, Camden, New Jersey.

1866	Deed, 10 April 1866, Book 56, p. 50. William Stiles to Charles G. Carpenter.
1891	Deed, 4 February 1891, Book 158, p. 659. Sarah Louisa Carpenter (widow) to William C. Dayton.
1910	Deed, 6 October 1910, Book 352, p. 85. Executors of Julia G. Dayton to Sarah G. Dialogue.
1915	Deed, 16 June 1916, Book 407, p. 248. Sarah G. Dialogue to J. Lynn Mahaffey.
1928	Deed, 30 March 1928, Book 678, p. 169. J. Lynn Mahaffey to Charles T. Murray.

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- 1961 Deed, 10 March 1961, Book 2426, p. 503. Emilie S. Murray (widow), to The Murray Funeral Home, Inc.
- 1968 Deed, 11 December 1968, Book 3095, p. 974. The Murray Funeral Home, Inc., to William J. and Helen Paradee.
- 1972 Deed, 11 August 1972, Book 3248, p. 707. William and Helen Paradee to United Fund of Camden County, Inc.
- 1985 Memorandum of Lease, 16 August 1985, Book 4117, p. 953. United Way of Camden County, Inc., to The Food Bank of South Jersey.
- 1990 Special Warranty Deed, 30 November 1990, Book 4474, p. 243. United Way of Camden County to the United States of America.

4. Builder, Contractor: Samuel S. Curtis, mason; William H. Cole, bricklayer; Jacob M. Harden and Mayberry E. Harden, carpenters: all were of Camden, New Jersey (Camden County Historical Society, Building Contracts, #A-191).

5. Original plans and construction: No documentary information has been located to fully describe the original character of the house. Details and features appearing, on basis of visual evidence, to be original are described below under "architectural information". The Carpenter house was erected as a three-story rowhouse in the Italianate style, with a side hall plan, and was originally used as a private residence.

6. Alterations and additions: A one-story concrete block rear unit was added sometime between 1916 and 1926. The interior was remodeled at least three times, first early in the 20th century, again in the later 1920s, during the building's conversion to a funeral home, and finally in the 1970s, when the property was converted to offices. During the 1920s conversion, a two-story, nearly free-standing annex was constructed on the east side of the house to provide more space for mortuary activities. A bay window on east side was removed between 1906 and 1926.

B. Historical Context

The Cooper Street Historic District covers six blocks along a major thoroughfare extending from the Delaware River through center-city Camden. The district contains residences, offices and commercial buildings representing the development of the city between 1810 and 1937, a period when industry, commerce and agriculture combined to make Camden the economic and urban center of southern New Jersey.

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One of the city's oldest roads, Cooper Street was first laid out in 1765 as Ferry Road. It originally constituted the terminus of a route which provided access from all of southern New Jersey to Philadelphia via ferry. Renamed when Jacob Cooper laid out the town of Camden in 1773, Cooper Street remained a major thoroughfare as Camden grew and prospered through the 19th century. The six blocks between 2nd and 7th Streets, which constitute the historic district, represent a significant architectural legacy. Represented among its 76 contributing buildings, most of which are brick rowhouses and offices, are Greek Revival, Italianate, Chateausque and Queen Anne styles from the 19th century, as well as Mission Revival and Art Deco designs from the first decades of the 20th century. To a significant degree, the high quality of the architecture within the district is attributable to Cooper Street's "long tenure of professional tenants", physicians and attorneys who commissioned substantial residences and offices. Many of these were architect-designed and, as a result, the street offers examples of the work of a number of major Philadelphia architects, including Hazelhurst & Huckel, J. Fletcher Street, Hoxie & Button, Bailey & Truscott, and Frank R. Watson.

Charles G. Carpenter, a Camden coal merchant with offices on Market Street, purchased a lot on Cooper Street in 1867. The following year, he arranged for the design and construction of a three-story brick rowhouse, in the Italianate style used in a similar dwelling owned by Benjamin Archer on the next block. Carpenter, however, died in 1870, two years after his house was completed. His widow remained in residence until 1891, when she sold the property to William Dayton, a local attorney (Howe's Camden City Directory 1890-91:155).

Following the death of Dayton, in 1908, and his widow, Julia, in 1910, the house was acquired by Sarah and John Dialogue. Dialogue was the son of John H. Dialogue, owner of one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in Camden (Dialogue Shipyard, later River Iron Works) (Prowell 1886:231-2). The Dialogues owned the property only about five years, and sold it to Dr. J. Lynn Mahaffey in 1916. Mahaffey was one of the founders of Bellevue Private Hospital in Camden, and long-time chief of the medical department at Camden's Cooper Hospital. While living on Cooper Street, Mahaffey opened a private practice at his residence, specializing in internal medicine (Heston 1924:352-3).

In 1928, Mahaffey sold the Cooper Street house to Charles T. Murray. Murray, in association with his father, Joseph A. Murray, operated two funeral homes in the Camden area, one in the former Carpenter house, the other on White Horse Pike in Haddon Heights (Polk's Camden City Directory 1931:470). Under Murray's ownership, the premises were expanded through construction of a two-story

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annex against the east side of the house, and the carriage house was converted to a garage and casket shop; the first floor of the house was also substantially remodeled to contain a large paneled viewing room and chapel.

Murray died in 1960, and the following year his widow, Emilie, conveyed the property to a corporation named The Murray Funeral Home, Inc. The business continued to operate at 408-10 Cooper Street until 1972, when the building's then owners, William J. and Helen Paradee, sold the property to the United Fund of Camden County. The house and annex were then converted to office use, primarily through the addition of partitions in the larger spaces.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: The Carpenter house is a brick rowhouse in the Italianate style, representative of mid-19th century residential construction in Camden and on Cooper Street. The late-1920s annex presents a simple commercial front, with interior detailing of the Craftsman type.

2. Condition of Fabric: The building appears to be structurally sound, and has been occupied until recently. Exterior limestone trim on the original section of the house appears eroded, however, with loss of detail. The building is scheduled for demolition in 1991.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: The house is three-stories high on a raised basement, and is three-bays wide across the facade. The front section of the house measures about 21 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The rear section is 15 feet wide and about 70 feet deep. At the extreme rear (south) is a one-story, one-room addition about 15 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The annex is two-stories high, about 16 feet wide and about 60 feet deep, set on a slightly raised foundation. The first story portion of the facade extends to the sidewalk, while the upper portion of the facade is stepped back about 12 feet. The house shares a party wall on the west with another three-story brick rowhouse, the Abraham S. Ackley house (HABS NO. NJ-985).

2. Foundations: There is a full basement under the three-story portions of the house. Beneath the original one-story brick section and the concrete block addition at the extreme rear are crawl spaces. The basement walls are of mortared rubble stone, the

floor of concrete. The front foundation wall is faced with fine white limestone above grade level, and the basement is illuminated by two segmental-arched windows fitted with ornamental iron grilles. The annex is set on concrete foundations, which on east and north elevations are faced with brick to grade level. These foundations enclose unexcavated crawl space except at the extreme rear, where a small (about 13' x 7') basement is located.

3. Walls: The exterior walls of the house are primarily of dark-red brick masonry. On the facade (north elevation) the bricks are laid up on stretcher bond with narrow, finely-tooled joints. The front portion of the east elevation, where visible, is stuccoed and scored to resemble large cut stone blocks. The one-story addition at the extreme rear has concrete block walls, as does the second story added to the original one-story rear section.

The principal (north) elevation of the annex is faced with red brick laid in 8-course common bond. The "header" courses are actually made up of alternating headers and stretchers. The east elevation of the one-story, one-room front section of the annex is similarly clad, and a concrete water table extends across both elevations. The remainder of the east elevation, as well as the south and west walls, feature red brick laid in six-course common bond. Symmetrically arranged below the low parapet on the main elevation are three diamond-shaped tiles, which constitute the annex's only exterior ornament.

4. Structural system: The exterior walls are loadbearing. Plain-sawed wooden joists carry the floors in the house and in the annex.

5. Porches, stoops, bulkheads: A small "stoop" with a single step marks the main entrance to the original house. A cinder block bulkhead with metal doors is located at the extreme rear of the annex, providing access to that building's small basement area.

6. Chimneys: There is one, stuccoed, chimney located within the east wall toward the front of the house. A second chimney, not visible, is located within the west wall about halfway along the depth of the house. The existence of this latter chimney is presumed due to the presence of a second-floor fireplace at that location.

7. Openings

a. Doorways and Doors: The Carpenter house has four functioning exterior doors. The main entrance, on Cooper Street, features a round-arched limestone surround and keystone with acanthus leaf detail. Within the arch is an ornamental fanlight.

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The entry is fitted with a double-leaf door; each leaf features a single horizontal panel below a tall plate-glass window. The entry is sheltered by a metal canopy suspended from chains. The canopy is embellished with acroteria and stylized triglyphs, as well as the name "Murray", which is centered in each fascia.

One plain wooden door, with a glazed upper section, is located in the east wall of the concrete block rear section. Two other doorways open onto roofs from the second and third floors at the rear. A fifth door, originally an exterior entry but no longer used as such, is located on the first floor at the southeast corner of the front room of the house. It now leads to a small passage and bathroom (see floor plans).

The principal entrance to the annex is set at grade in the north elevation. It has double doors, each glazed with a single tall, narrow pane of glass. The entry is sheltered by a metal canopy, like that of the entrance to the house proper, which is supported by chains and by large console brackets. The name "Murray" is pressed into the fascia on each side of the canopy. A secondary entrance to the annex, with double-metal doors, is located in the rear elevation.

b. Windows: Window openings on the facade have white limestone sills and segmental-arched limestone heads visually supported on diminutive console brackets. At the first floor level, these openings have 6/6 wooden double-hung sash beneath six-light transom panels. Second and third stories have 2/2 wooden double-hung sash. On the east elevation, openings are rectangular, with straight limestone lintels and sills. Many are fitted with 4/4 wooden double-hung sash. Exceptions include two windows on the first story toward the rear, which have 9/9 wooden double-hung sash with yellow-tinted pebble-glass lights, and the openings on first and second stories near the northeast corner, where 1/1 double hung sash in triples fill high, wide openings remaining from projecting bay windows originally present at these locations.

In the annex, most window openings are rectangular, headed by steel or wood lintels concealed behind stretcher courses of brick. Sills are also brick. The openings are fitted with 1/1 wooden double-hung sash. The two windows in the first floor front room, however, have 6/6 wooden sash, six-light transoms, and segmental-arched heads. At the second floor level of the main elevation, much of the wall area is occupied by three large plate-glass windows.

8. Roof

a. Shape, covering: The front section of the house is covered by a very shallow-pitched side-gable roof. All other roof areas, including those of the annex, are flat.

b. Cornice, eaves: A plain wooden cornice is present along the east elevation. The north (main) elevation features a wooden cornice with simple brackets and applied pendant and flower ornamentation between the brackets along the frieze. The annex features only a narrow, undecorated parapet edging the roof.

c. Dormers, cupolas: none.

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor plans: See sketch floor plans for existing room arrangements. The stair is located along the west wall, as are the halls on each floor. Rooms are arranged one behind the other the full depth of the house. The plan of the first floor results from the conversion of the house to a funeral home in 1928. The basic arrangements of the second and third floors, however, appear to be largely original.

The first floor of the annex basically consisted of four rooms. At the front (north) was a spacious entrance "hall", entered from a short flight of steps up from the main entrance. Behind the "hall" was the organ room. To the rear of the organ room was a long space used as a chapel. This room was subsequently partitioned into a series of offices arranged along the east wall. The rear wall of the chapel contained a wide plaster archway leading to a viewing room at the rear. The second floor of the annex contained showrooms for caskets and other funerary paraphernalia. The original layout could not be fully determined, but there appeared to have been at least two showrooms and an office on this floor.

2. Stairways: The main stair, serving all three floors, is located against the west wall toward the front of the house. The newel at the base is a hollow square with chamfered corners, bead-and-reel edged cap, and recessed panels edged with bead molding and surmounted by applied wooden eagles. The balustrade has a simply-shaped rail; the balusters have turned shafts with square caps and bases. Intermediate newel posts are similar to the first, but lack the eagle ornament.

An enclosed stair extends beneath the main stair from the first floor to the basement.

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The only stairway in the annex is located against the west wall, at the extreme rear. It is a semi-enclosed, straight stair with a square wooden newel post, square balusters and plain, unshaped handrail.

3. Flooring: All rooms on the first floor of the house are carpeted, with the exception of the embalming room at the rear, which has a concrete floor. On the second and third floors, rooms (where not carpeted) display 1 3/4 feet, 2 1/4 feet or random-width tongue-in-groove flooring. None of the rooms where flooring is visible contain treatments such as parquet or decorative perimeter inlays. Bathrooms on first and second floors are laid in small hexagonal black and white ceramic tiles. The floor of the kitchen at the rear of the second story is covered with modern synthetic tile.

In the annex, the wooden floors are completely covered with modern wall-to-wall carpeting.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: Walls are painted, over paper and/or painted plaster, throughout the house, except in the main spaces on the first floor. The walls of the first floor front room are stuccoed, with applied molding added to create large panels with concave corners. Immediately behind this room, a vestibule and the former funeral parlor "viewing room" are clad with dark oak-grain paneling. The walls of the large second-floor bathroom are clad with glazed tile to about 4 1/2 feet above the floor. The upper row of tiles features stylized acroteria in shallow relief.

Ceilings are plastered and painted throughout the house, except in the first floor viewing room where acoustical tile is used above the plaster cove. Run-in-place plaster ceiling moldings are present in the two front rooms and stairhalls of the second and third stories, and in the large room toward the middle of the second floor.

In the annex, walls on the first floor are primarily painted roughcast stucco. In the organ room is a "wainscot" of tan-glazed tile with black tile trim. The walls of the viewing room at the rear of the annex are clad with modern plywood paneling. On the second floor, the walls are again stuccoed, except for a portion of the west wall, which has plywood paneling.

Ceilings on both floors of the annex are plastered. The entrance "hall" and organ room feature coffered ceilings with foliate designs in molded plaster. The ceiling of the "hall" is now obscured by acoustical tile. The ceiling of the chapel area features exposed boxed "beams" (they are not structural), set at regular intervals down the length of the room. Non-structural

boxed beams are also present toward the rear of the second floor, in this instance visually supported on flat pilasters.

5. Openings

a. Doorways and Doors:

First floor: The inner doorway of the main entrance vestibule features a pair of French doors beneath a broad fanlight. The entrance to the "viewing room" vestibule has a high round arch with keystone and double-leaf door, all executed in oak-grain paneling. The short hyphen between the viewing room and the annex can be closed off by a pair of oak-grain, paneled pocket doors.

Second and third floors: The best examples of original interior doorway and door treatment occur in the front rooms on these floors. The wide stock moldings, although simple in execution, have a bold relief. Doors have six vertical panels, the panels edged with heavy half-round molding, and opaque glass knobs. On the second floor, the doorway from the hall into the large middle room is fitted with a double-leaf door, each leaf characterized by three horizontal panels below a diamond created by application of narrow molding strips.

In the annex, many existing doorways and doors are modern elements installed when this section of the Carpenter house was partitioned into offices in the 1970s. Original doorways between the entrance "hall" and organ room, and between the organ room and chapel, have flat oak surrounds with narrow cornices and are fitted with heavy wooden double doors. Paneled oak pocket doors are located in the archway between the chapel and rear viewing room, and also in the hyphen which connects the annex to the house proper. On the second floor of the annex, the only original doorway is located toward the center of the plan, serving an office. The wide opening has a flat surround and 18-light French doors.

b. Windows: In general, window openings in the house are framed in stock surrounds that are simply, but strongly, molded. Window openings in the front rooms on all three stories have splayed reveals and paneled folding shutters, most of which are now painted so rigidly in place that they give the effect of paneling on the reveals. In the east walls of the first and second floor front rooms are very large triple windows, which mark the original location of a two-story projecting polygonal bay no longer present.

In the annex, window trim is of plain, unmolded oak with very narrow cornices throughout. On the first floor, all windows in the east wall retain original wooden Venetian blinds.

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6. Decorative Features and Trim: The principal decorative features of the Carpenter house and its annex addition not otherwise described above are two fireplaces in the original portion of the house. While their locations may be original, their physical character is essentially neoclassical in style, and appear to date from the early decades of the 20th century. In the first floor front room, the fireplace is centered in the east wall. Here, the hearth opening, fitted with a coal grate, is framed with glazed yellow-tan brick that in turn is surrounded by a large wooden "cabinet" ornamented with recessed panels and an applied wreath-and-swag motif. The cornice of the mantel shelf is edged with a Greek fret molding. An overmantel is supported on short square columns with paneled shafts and Ionic capitals. The soffit of the overmantel is paneled with a raised diamond motif, which appears on the fascia as well. A bead-and-reel cornice caps the overmantel.

The second fireplace is located in the large middle room on the second floor, against the west wall. The hearth is framed with polychrome (green, brown) glazed tile, with a tile depicting a mounted knight centered above the opening. Around the tile is an applied, dog-eared surround. The mantel shelf is supported on two modillion blocks with ovolo detail, and edged with an ovolo molding. The southern portion of this room is set off by a broad boxed beam carried on flat wooden pilasters with Tuscan caps. Also in this room is a brass ceiling medallion ornamented with cherubim.

Other notable features in the house include the arched recess between closets in the third floor front room, and the rounding of projecting corners in this room, the room behind it, and in the hall.

The only built-in feature of the house are plain wooden wall cupboards and a freestanding cupboard/room divider, all located in the kitchen at the rear of the second floor.

7. Hardware: The principal items of hardware in the house are clear glass, opaque glass and brass doorknobs scattered throughout the building. Doorknobs and window latches in the annex are utilitarian brass elements.

8. Mechanical Equipment

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: The nature of original systems in the Carpenter house could not be determined due to subsequent remodeling episodes. The original house probably had at least several fireplaces, but those present date from the early 20th century, not the 1860s. Presently, heat is supplied from hot-water radiators. The annex is heated from the house by

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means of floor-mounted hot water radiators. Radiators on the first floor of the annex are enclosed within panels beneath the windows along the east wall. Some circulation between the floors of the annex is provided by an iron ceiling vent, ornamented with the initial "M", positioned toward the rear of the chapel near the west wall.

b. Lighting: No historic period lighting fixtures remain in either the house or the annex.

c. Plumbing: The nature of original plumbing is unknown. The house has bathrooms (neither of which contain tubs) on the first and second floors. The second floor bathroom appears to date from the 1910s. Running water is also available in the embalming room at the first-floor rear and in the kitchen at second floor rear. The only bath in the annex is a small half-bath located off the first-floor viewing area beneath the stair.

9. Original Furnishings: No historic period furnishings remain in either the house or the annex.

D. Site

1. General Setting and Orientation: The Carpenter house is located toward the corner of Cooper Street and Fourth Street in center-city Camden. Cooper Street in the immediate vicinity is lined with brick- and stone-fronted rowhouses dating from the mid-19th to early-20th century. Many have been converted to commercial or office use, particularly on the first floor-level. An alley, known as Markley Place, separates the Carpenter house lot from the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse immediately to the south.

2. Historic Landscape Design: None evident.

3. Outbuildings: A carriage house was built some years after the house, at the rear of the lot. It is a two-story building about 17 feet wide and 54 feet deep, facing south onto the alley known as Markley Place. The exterior walls are laid up in 9-course common bond brick. The long east and west walls are blind, except for one boarded window opening in the west wall toward the south end. A truncated brick exterior chimney is located adjacent to this window opening.

The north elevation of the carriage house now faces directly onto the rear of the annex. The narrow space between the two is occupied by a set of exterior stairs attached to the north wall of the carriage house. A steel ramp extends from the second floor of the carriage house to the second floor of the annex. The north elevation of the carriage house is faced with a hard, smooth brick

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laid in stretcher bond. It is topped by a shallow gable embellished with a bracketed wooden cornice. Two evenly-spaced, segmental-arched windows at second floor level feature limestone sills and heads ornamented with small foliate console brackets (treatment which repeats that of the facade of the Carpenter house). The doorway at ground level is similarly embellished. To the east of the doorway are three oval windows with smooth limestone surrounds.

The south elevation of the carriage house contains a high, wide vehicle entrance topped by a simple wooden cornice. The opening contains a large wooden roll door, plus a smaller mandoor to one side. At the upper level, two segmental-arched windows with 4/4 double hung sash flank a square doorway to the loft. The opening has a timber lintel and heavy wooden door. Above the lintel is a projecting beam from which a hay fork or pulley was once suspended.

The interior of the carriage house contains no evidence of its original function. In the late 1920s, it was converted to use as a garage (on the first floor), and a casket-building shop (on the second floor). The garage has a concrete floor and gypsum board ceiling. A section of original tongue-in-groove wainscoting remains along the west wall. The former loft area has a wooden floor and drywall partitions. A large rectangular opening in the floor at the north end contains an open freight elevator.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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Camden County

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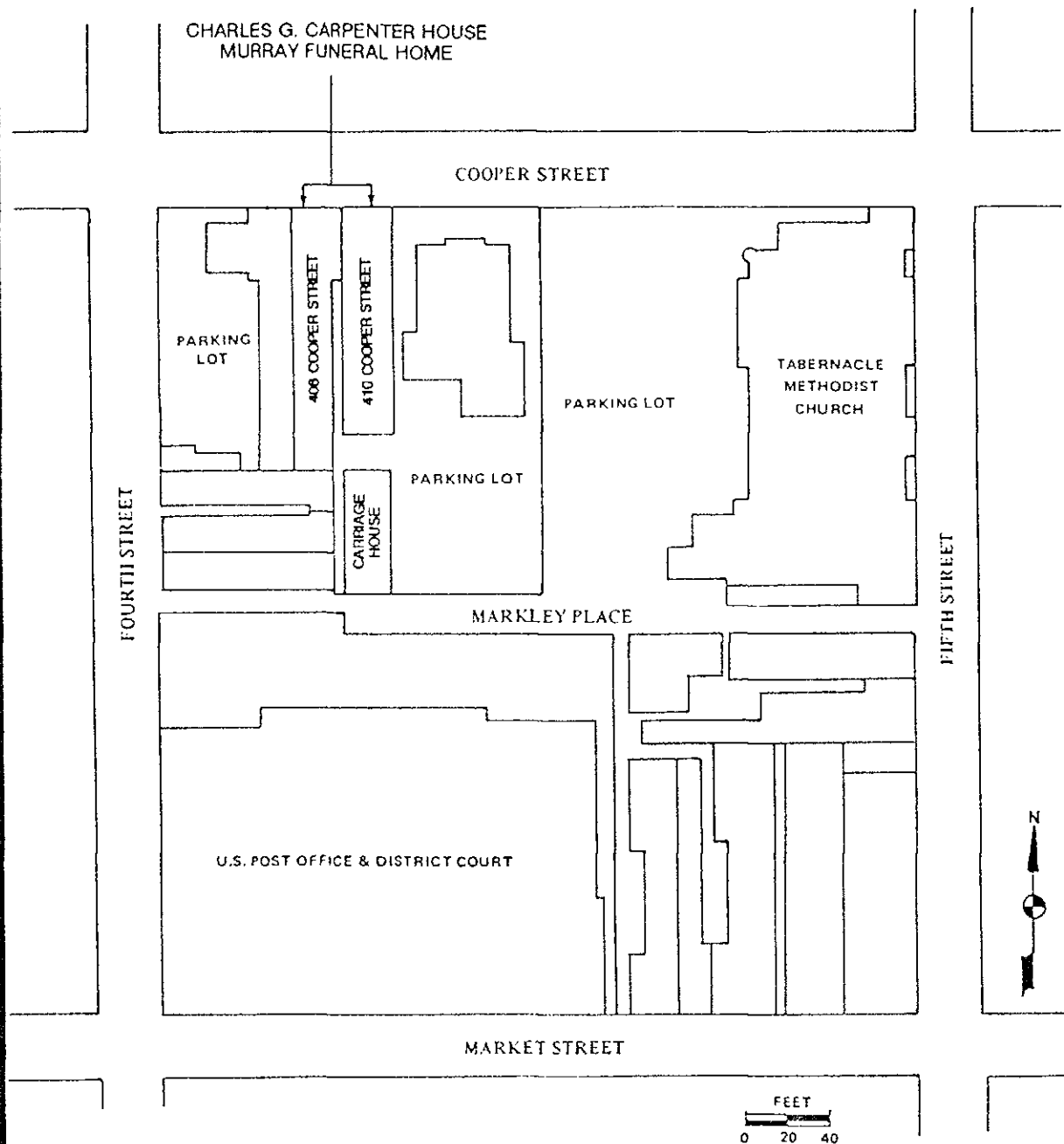
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IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Charles G. Carpenter House (Murray Funeral Home) was recorded
November, 1990, by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger &
Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey, for Oliver & Becica,
A.I.A., P.A., Cherry Hill, New Jersey and the United States General
Services Administration. The project team included Martha H.
Bowers, Architectural Historian; Rob Tucher, Photographer; Alison
Helms and Ingrid Wuebber, Historians; and Charles Fiachetti, Field
Assistant.

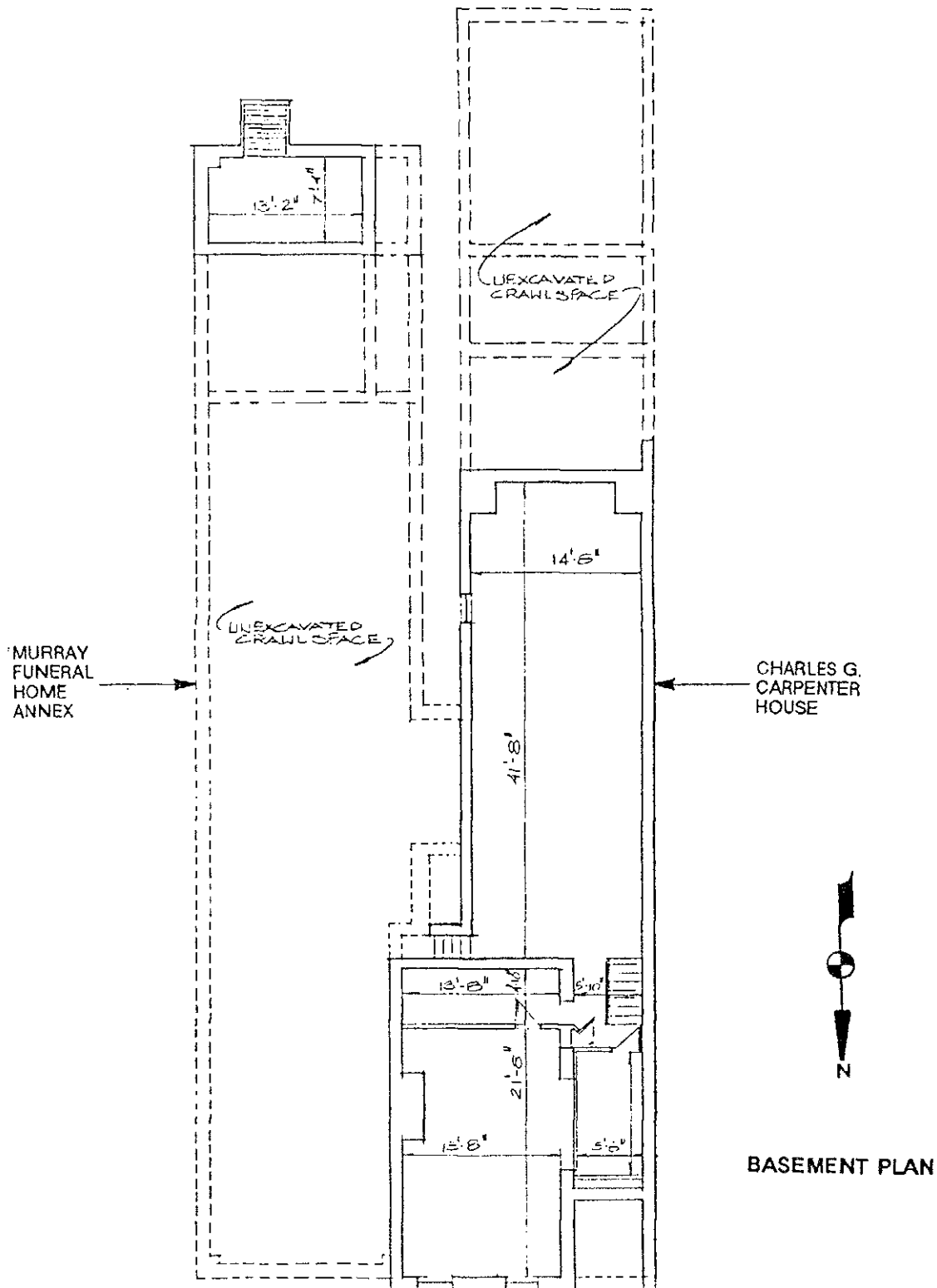
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SITE PLAN

SOURCE: Camden Development Agency

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BASEMENT PLAN

SOURCE: Oliver & Becica 1989

CHARLES G. CARPENTER HOUSE (Murray Funeral Home)
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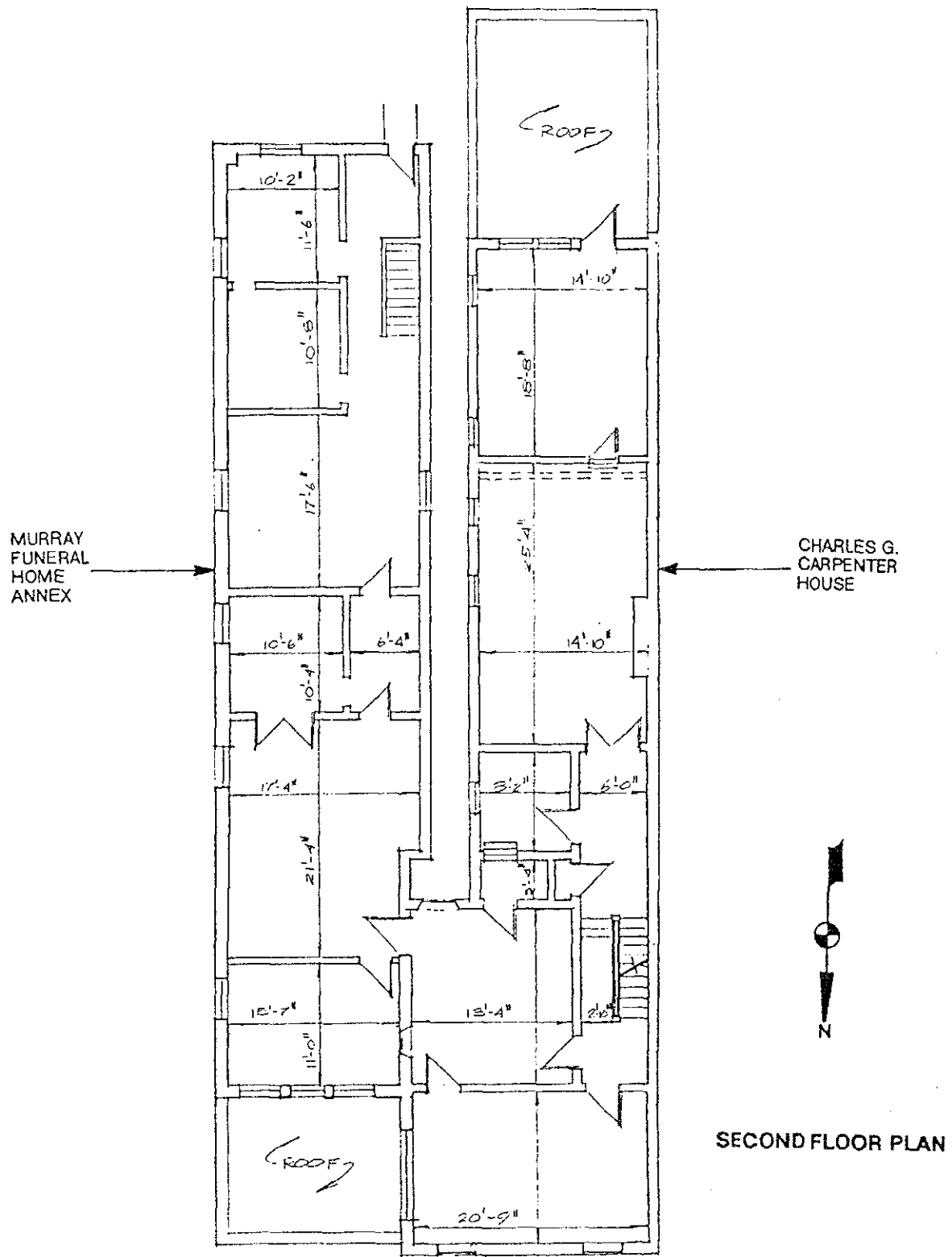
CHARLES G.
CARPENTER
HOUSE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SOURCE: Oliver & Becica 1989

CHARLES G. CARPENTER HOUSE (Murray Funeral Home)
HABS No. NJ-989 (Page 18)



SOURCE: Oliver & Becica 1989

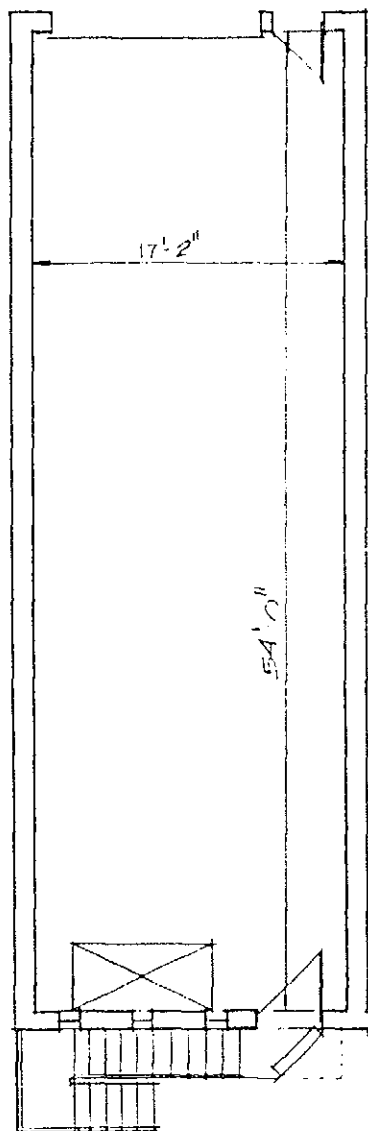
MURRAY
FUNERAL
HOME
ANNEX

MURRAY
FUNERAL
HOME
ANNEX

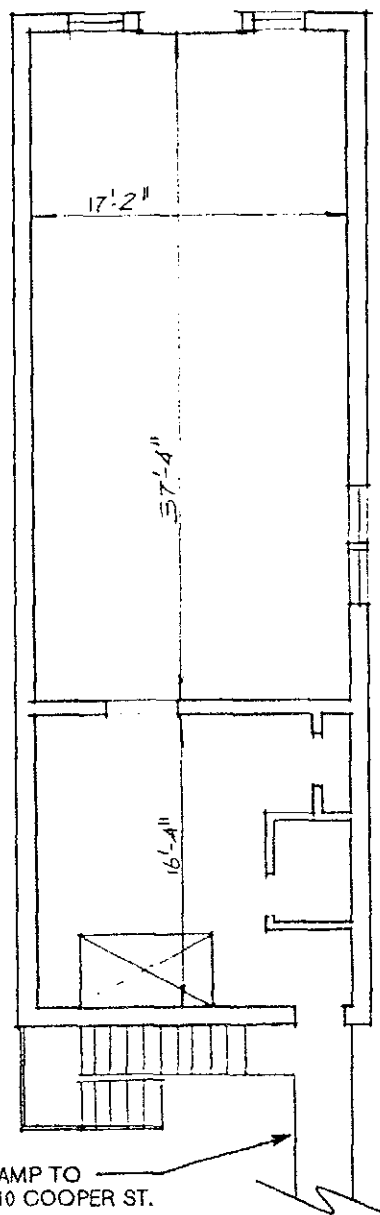
CHARLES G.
- CARPENTER
HOUSE

SOURCE: Oliver & Becica 1989

CHARLES G. CARPENTER HOUSE (Murray Funeral Home)
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FIRST FLOOR



RAMP TO
410 COOPER ST.

CARRIAGE HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR